10/624,822

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	2	("6060598").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:37
L2	8	EP near1 "62277"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:42
L3	0	"66060598"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:42
L4	2	("6060598").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:53
L5	2	("6653456").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:53
S1	439	detect$3 same aminoglycoside	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:42
S2	126	S1 and immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:09
S3	10	S1 same immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:14

EAST Search History

S4	2	("6653456").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:14
S5	4	aminoglycoside$1 near1(tracer or analyte adj analog)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:45
S6	5	aminoglycoside$1 near2(tracer or analyte adj analog)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:45
S7	5	aminoglycoside$1 near2 (tracer or analyte adj analog)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 12:45
S8	13	aminoglycoside$1 same (tracer or analyte adj analog)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/14 14:29

10/624,822

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

[redacted]

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 4	MAY 10	CA/CAplus enhanced with 1900-1906 U.S. patent records
NEWS 5	MAY 11	KOREAPAT updates resume
NEWS 6	MAY 19	Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 7	MAY 30	IPC 8 Rolled-up Core codes added to CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
NEWS 8	MAY 30	The F-Term thesaurus is now available in CA/CAplus
NEWS 9	JUN 02	The first reclassification of IPC codes now complete in INPADOC
NEWS 10	JUN 26	TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and and display fields
NEWS 11	JUN 28	Price changes in full-text patent databases EPFULL and PCTFULL
NEWS 12	JUl 11	CHEMSAFE reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 13	JUl 14	FSTA enhanced with Japanese patents
NEWS 14	JUl 19	Coverage of Research Disclosure reinstated in DWPI
NEWS 15	AUG 09	INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
NEWS 16	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 17	AUG 30	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 18	SEP 11	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01b, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
NEWS X25	X.25 communication option no longer available

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:54:43 ON 14 SEP 2006

=>
Uploading
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Do you want to switch to the Registry File?
Choice (Y/n):

Switching to the Registry File...
Some commands only work in certain files. For example, the EXPAND command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an index. Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of commands which can be used in this file.

=> FILE REGISTRY

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:55:02 ON 14 SEP 2006

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 13 SEP 2006 HIGHEST RN 906624-07-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 13 SEP 2006 HIGHEST RN 906624-07-5

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

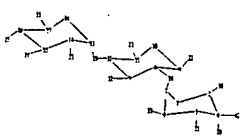
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10624822.str



chain nodes :
19 20 21 22 23 25 26 28 30 31 32 33 35 37 38 42
ring nodes :

```
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
chain bonds :
1-20  3-30  4-28  4-42  5-35  6-31  7-32  8-20  9-22  11-21  12-19  13-19  14-23
15-26  17-33  18-25  37-38
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  5-6  7-8  7-12  8-9  9-10  10-11  11-12  13-14  13-16
14-15  15-18  16-17  17-18
exact/norm bonds :
1-20  3-30  4-28  4-42  5-35  6-31  7-32  8-20  9-22  11-21  12-19  13-19  14-23
15-26  18-25
exact bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  5-6  7-8  7-12  8-9  9-10  10-11  11-12  13-14  13-16
14-15  15-18  16-17  17-18  17-33  37-38
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 7 : 13 :


G1:H,OH

G2:CH2,H

G3:OH,NH2

G4:H,[*1]

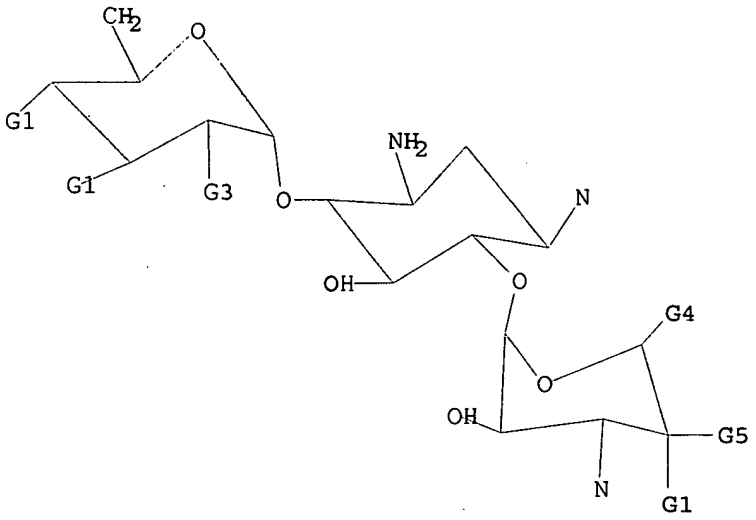
G5:CH3,OH,H

Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:Atom  12:Atom  13:Atom  14:Atom  15:Atom  16:Atom  17:Atom  18:Atom  19:CLASS
20:CLASS  21:CLASS  22:CLASS  23:CLASS  25:CLASS  26:CLASS  28:CLASS  30:CLASS
31:CLASS  32:CLASS  33:CLASS  35:CLASS  37:CLASS  38:CLASS  42:CLASS



L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1              STR
```



G1 H,OH

G2 CH2,H

G3 OH,NH2

G4 H,[@1]

G5 Me,OH,H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

```
=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 13:55:24 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      330 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      330 ITERATIONS                          50 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:          5511 TO     7689
PROJECTED ANSWERS:             1282 TO     2438

L2            50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 13:55:35 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -     6175 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED     6175 ITERATIONS                      1771 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3          1771 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> FIL CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                           166.94     167.15
```

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:55:41 ON 14 SEP 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Sep 2006 VOL 145 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Sep 2006 (20060913/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

```
=> s l3 and (tracer or analyte analog)
          12456 L3
          54385 TRACER
          18764 TRACERS
          64261 TRACER
                  (TRACER OR TRACERS)
          30331 ANALYTE
          24188 ANALYTES
          47016 ANALYTE
                  (ANALYTE OR ANALYTES)
         215022 ANALOG
         201080 ANALOGS
         348806 ANALOG
                  (ANALOG OR ANALOGS)
             68 ANALYTE ANALOG
                  (ANALYTE(W)ANALOG)
L4           17 L3 AND (TRACER OR ANALYTE ANALOG)

=> s l4 and immunoassay
          75634 IMMUNOASSAY
          12256 IMMUNOASSAYS
          79255 IMMUNOASSAY
                  (IMMUNOASSAY OR IMMUNOASSAYS)
L5            8 L4 AND IMMUNOASSAY

=> d l5 ibib abs hitstr tot

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:411720  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:126859
TITLE:                    Tobramycin as a pharmacologic tracer to
                          compare airway deposition from nebulizers
AUTHOR(S):                Asmus, Michael J.; Stewart, Barbara A.; Milavetz,
                          Gary; Teresi, Mary E.; Han, Seung-Ho; Wang, Deli;
                          Ahrens, Richard C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         College of Pharmacy, University of Florida,
                          Gainesville, FL, USA
SOURCE:                   Pharmacotherapy (2002), 22(5), 557-563
                          CODEN: PHPYDQ; ISSN: 0277-0008
PUBLISHER:                Pharmacotherapy Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
```

LANGUAGE: English

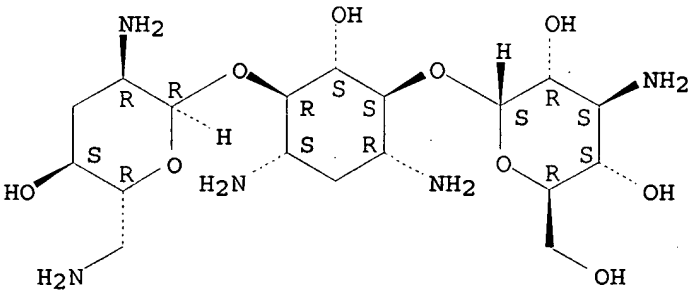
AB To assess the utility of inhaled tobramycin as a pharmacol. tracer for comparing lung deposition from a prototypic breath-actuated jet nebulizer connected to an electronic pressure sensor designed to coordinate nebulization with inspiration with that from a continuously operating standard jet nebulizer. Prospective open-label study. University-affiliated research center. Six healthy adult volunteers. All subjects received inhaled tobramycin 80, 160, and 320 mg from each nebulizer during six visits, as well as oral tobramycin 32 mg at a seventh visit to confirm the absence of significant gastrointestinal absorption. During each visit, urine was collected before drug administration and in 12-h segments throughout the first 48 h after administration. Lung deposition of tracer after each of the seven treatments was quantified by measuring urinary tobramycin excretion over 48 h with use of an enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique. The ratio of tobramycin excreted after breath-actuated nebulization to that after standard nebulization, normalized for dose, was used to compare lung deposition by the two devices. Urinary excretion of tobramycin was linear and proportional to dose for both nebulizers. For every 1 mg of tobramycin that the standard nebulizer deposited into the lungs, the breath-actuated nebulizer deposited 1.22 mg (95% confidence interval 1.04-1.43). Tobramycin can be used as a pharmacol. tracer for comparison of relative airway deposition by nebulizers.

IT 32986-56-4, Tobramycin
RL: DEV (Device component use); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tobramycin as pharmacol. tracer to compare airway deposition from nebulizers)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:307141 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:331676

TITLE: Fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding

INVENTOR(S): Devlin, Robert Francis; Dandliker, Walter Beach; Arrhenius, Peter Olaf Gustaf

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hyperion, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,880,287. CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6060598	A	20000509	US 1997-874820	19970613
US 5403928	A	19950404	US 1991-701449	19910515
ES 2163393	T3	20020201	ES 1991-912121	19910515
US 5641878	A	19970624	US 1994-333603	19941102
US 5677199	A	19971014	US 1994-346098	19941129
US 5880287	A	19990309	US 1995-476544	19950606

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

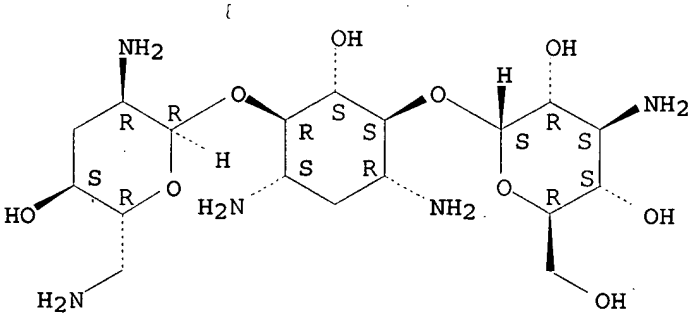
US 1990-523601	B2	19900515
US 1990-524212	B2	19900515
US 1991-701449	A3	19910515
US 1991-701465	B1	19910515
US 1994-333603	A2	19941102
US 1994-346098	A2	19941129
US 1995-476544	A2	19950606

AB Fluorescence immunoassay methods are provided which use fluorescent dyes which are free of aggregation and serum binding. Such immunoassay methods are thus, particularly useful for the assay of biol. fluids, such as serum, plasma, whole blood and urine. The compds. of the invention, whose preparation is described, include silicon complexes with porphyrin derivs. which are linked to an analyte or analog thereof , e.g. a caged dicarboxy silicon phthalocyanine digoxin probe.

IT 32986-56-4 37517-28-5, Amikacin
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding)

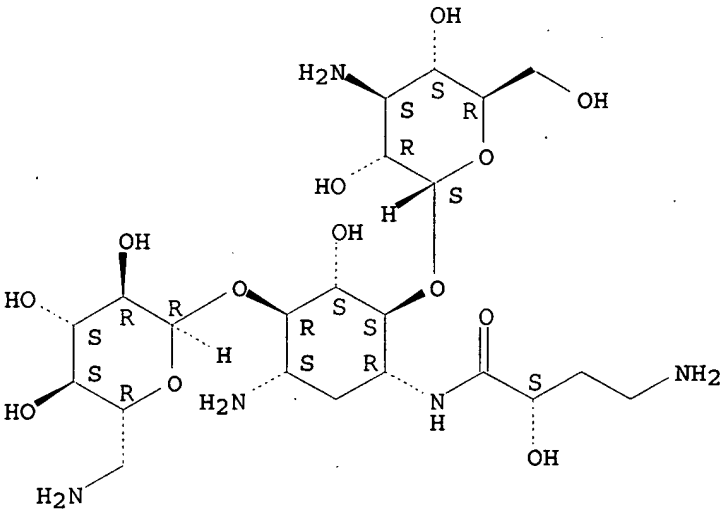
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

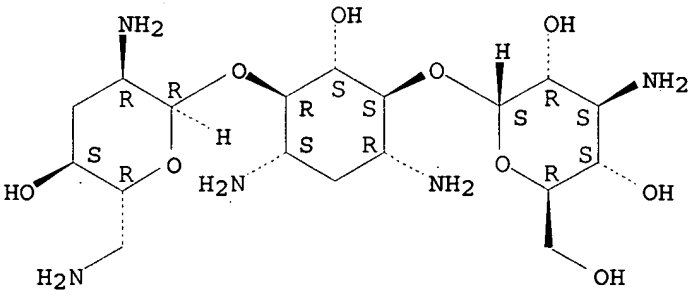
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 32986-56-4D, Tobramycin, conjugates with porphyrin-silicon complexes 37517-28-5D, Amikacin, conjugates with porphyrin-silicon complexes
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding)

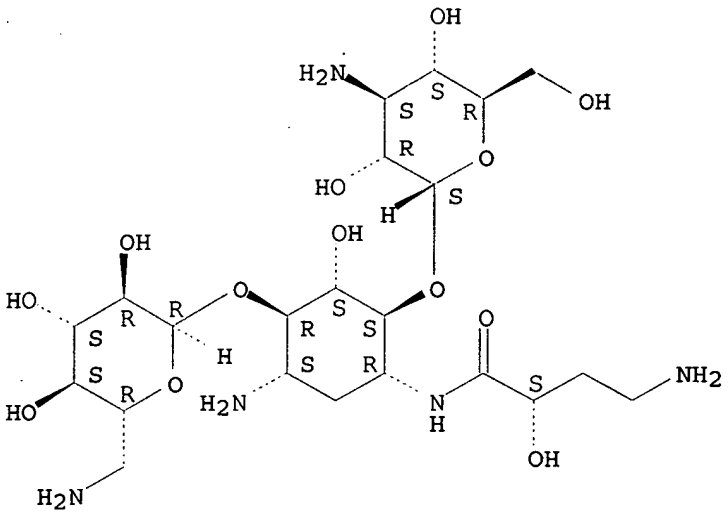
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



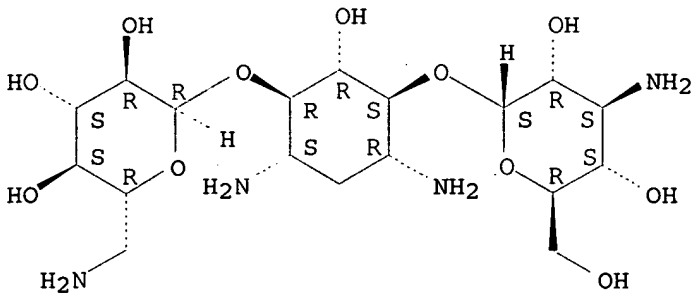
REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:589067 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:189067
TITLE: Automated fluorescence polarization immunoassay for monitoring kanamycin
AUTHOR(S): Schwenzer, K.; Wolf, J.; Brown, E.; Kalisker, A.; Troup, N.; Vosti, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diagn. Div., Abbott Lab., Chicago, IL, 60064, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry Newsletter (1984), (4), 187-92
CODEN: CLNRDG; ISSN: 0392-5803
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fluorescence polarization immunoassay (FPIA) was used to assay kanamycin [59-01-8]; fluorescein-labeled kanamycin was used as the tracer and antiserum to kanamycin was raised in rabbits by conventional procedures. Tracer, sample, and diluted antiserum are combined, and the polarization of tracer fluorescence is determined in a specially designed fluorometer. Because of instrument design, the possibility of fluorescent interferences is eliminated. The coefficient of variation within-run was less than 3% and between-run was less than 4%. The automated fluorescence polarization immunoassay system offers a rapid, efficient method for monitoring kanamycin serum levels.

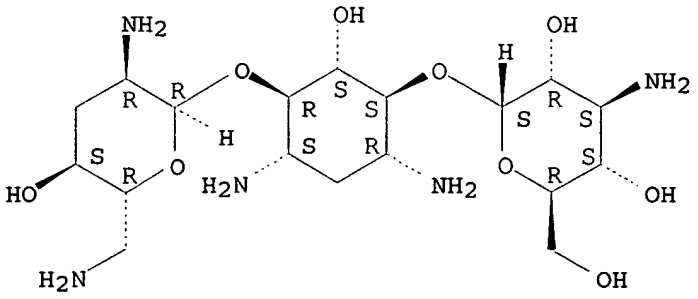
IT 59-01-8
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in plasma of humans, by automated fluorescence polarization immunoassay)
RN 59-01-8 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



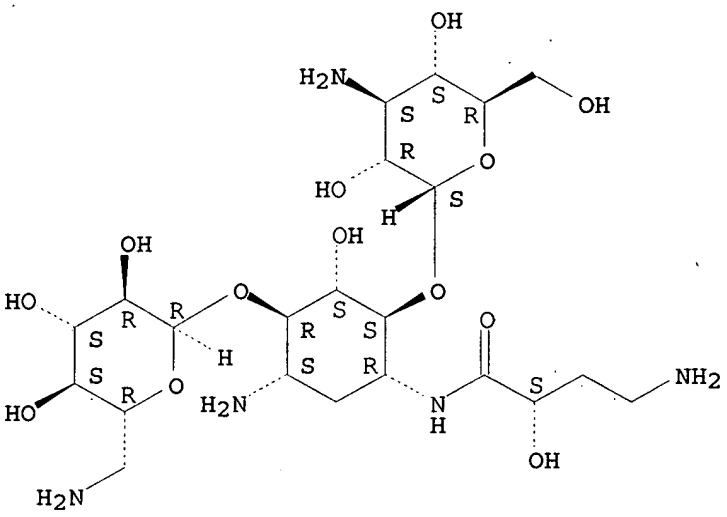
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:432681 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:32681
TITLE: Inexpensive double-antibody fluoroimmunoassay for aminoglycoside antibiotics, phenytoin, and theophylline in serum
AUTHOR(S): Kurtz, Michael J.; Billings, Mary; Koh, Tung; Olander, Glenn; Tyner, Thomas; Weaver, Bill; Stone, Lon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dev. Dep., Ocean Sci., Inc., Anaheim, CA, 92805, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry (Washington, DC, United States) (1983), 29(6), 1015-19
CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Simple, clin. useful double-antibody fluoroimmunoassays for amikacin [37517-28-5], gentamicin [1403-66-3], tobramycin [32986-56-4], theophylline [58-55-9], and phenytoin [57-41-0] are described. The fluorescent tracers were prepared by conjugation to fluorescein isothiocyanate; the antisera were raised in rabbits. A simple filter fluorometer and disposable culture tubes are used. The tracer, sample, and first and second antibodies are combined and incubated at room temperature for 30 min. A precipitation-acceleration buffer is added, the samples are centrifuged, and the fluorescence of the supernate is measured directly in the assay tube without decantation. Interferences, usually negligible, can be corrected for by use of a sample blank. Results compare favorably in performance with various com. available radioimmunoassays and enzyme immunoassays.
IT 32986-56-4 37517-28-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in human blood by double-antibody fluoroimmunoassay)
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L5 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:402721 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:2721
TITLE: Carrying out nonisotopic immunoassays, labeled analytes and kits for use in these assays
INVENTOR(S): Farina, Peter R.; Gohlke, James R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baker Instruments Corp., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 62277	A1	19821013	EP 1982-102640	19820329
EP 62277	B1	19850828		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 4378428	A	19830329	US 1981-248689	19810330
CA 1199868	A1	19860128	CA 1982-397677	19820305
JP 58000757	A2	19830105	JP 1982-49254	19820329
JP 02020066	B4	19900508		

AT 15275	E	19850915	AT 1982-102640		19820329
US 4785080	A	19881115	US 1985-770016		19850829
US 5106950	A	19920421	US 1988-214424		19880701
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1981-248689	A	19810330
			EP 1982-102640	A	19820329
			US 1982-437484	A1	19821028
			US 1985-770016	A1	19850829

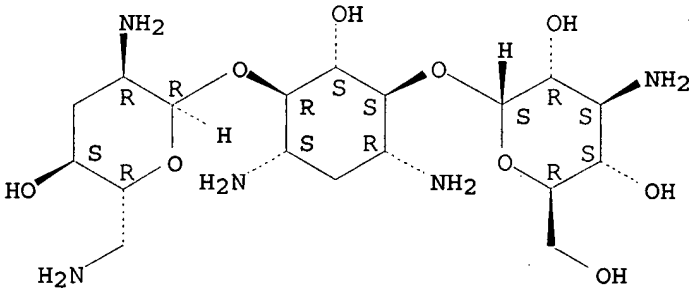
AB Nonisotopic homogeneous immunoassay methods, reagents, and kits are described for the determination of analytes, e.g., drugs, hormones, enzymes, Igs, etc., in biol. fluids by use of an antibody specific for the analyte, an analyte analog labeled with RNase A S-peptide, RNase A S-protein which forms a catalytically active complex with the S-peptide, and a chromogenic or fluorogenic enzyme substrate. The S-peptide-labeled analyte analog can be bound both by S-protein and the antibody, but binding of the S-peptide-labeled analyte analog to the antibody inhibits the formation of the catalytically active complex in the absence of analyte. When increasing amts. of analyte are present, however, increasing amts. of labeled analyte analog are available for binding with S-protein, thereby increasing the catalytic conversion of substrate which is measured and related to the amount of analyte present. Thus, for the determination of T4, the T4 analog N-(6-isothiocyanatocaproyl)-T4 was prepared and conjugated to S-peptide to form the labeled analyte analog which was used in conjunction with anti-T4 antibody and S-protein for the determination of T4 especially. on a centrifugal fast analyzer.

IT 32986-56-4
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by nonisotopic immunoassay)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L5 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

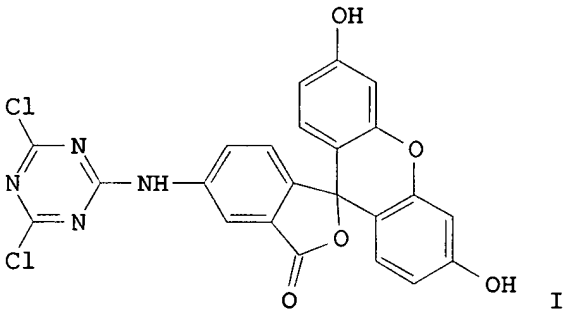
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1982:428670 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	97:28670
TITLE:	Marking of biologically interesting compounds by dichlorotriazinylaminofluorescein
INVENTOR(S):	Wang, Chao Huei Jeffrey; Stroupe, Stephen Denham; Jolley, Michael Ernest
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE:	Fr. Demande, 19 pp. CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	6

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2487835	A1	19820205	FR 1981-14768	19810729
FR 2487835	B1	19840316		
CA 1160626	A1	19840117	CA 1981-379747	19810615
GB 2081257	A	19820217	GB 1981-18754	19810618
GB 2081257	B2	19841107		
AU 8172036	A1	19820204	AU 1981-72036	19810622
AU 554360	B2	19860821		
SE 8104227	A	19820131	SE 1981-4227	19810707
DE 3129705	A1	19820527	DE 1981-3129705	19810728
DE 3129705	C2	19880310		
BE 889788	A1	19820129	BE 1981-205525	19810729
JP 57058695	A2	19820408	JP 1981-118573	19810730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1980-173553 A 19800730

GI



I

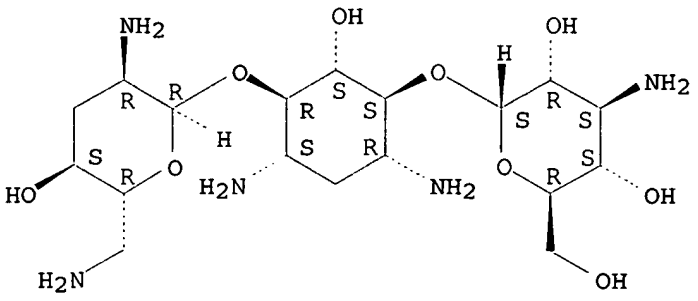
AB 3,5-Dichlorotriazinylaminofluorescein (DTAF) (I), prepared by reacting 5-amino- [3326-34-9] or 4-aminofluorescein [3326-34-9] with cyanuric chloride, was used for conferring fluorescence to a large variety of biol.-active compds., e.g. antibiotics. Thus, gentamicin-DTAF, a fluorescence tracer, was prepared by treating 200 mg gentamicin sulfate with 20 mg DTAF at pH 9. These fluorescence tracers were used in the immunofluorescence determination of such compds. as valproic acid [99-66-1], gentamicin [1403-66-3], or N-acetylprocainamide [32795-44-1]. The determination process involves these steps: adding to a buffer-diluted serum sample the DTAF fluorescent tracer containing a surfactant, then adding dilute antiserum, and incubating the mixture at ambient temperature

IT 32986-56-4DP, reaction products with dichlorotriazinylaminofluores cein 37517-28-5DP, reaction products with dichlorotriazinylaminofluorescein
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for immunofluorescent anal.)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS

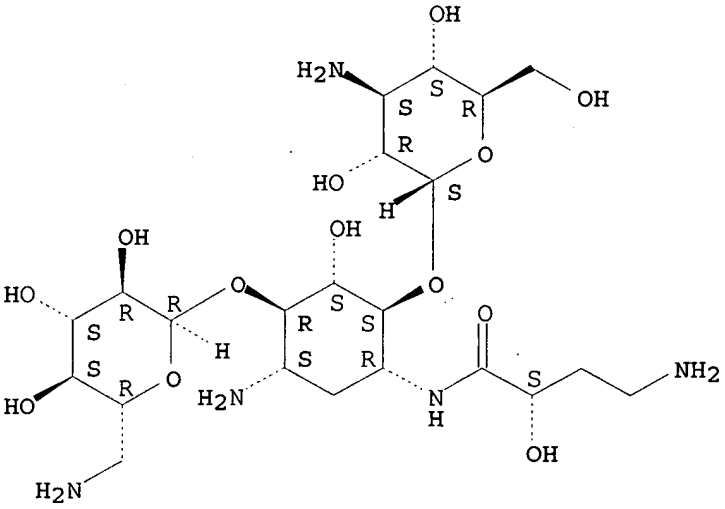
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L5 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:473017 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:73017
TITLE: Fluorescence polarization immunoassay. I. Monitoring aminoglycoside antibiotics in serum and plasma
AUTHOR(S): Jolley, Michael E.; Stroupe, Stephen D.; Wang, Chao-Huei J.; Panas, Helen N.; Keegan, Candace L.; Schmidt, Robert L.; Schwenzer, Kathryn S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diagnostics Div., Abbott Lab., North Chicago, IL, 60064, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry (Washington, DC, United States) (1981), 27(7), 1190-7
CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI

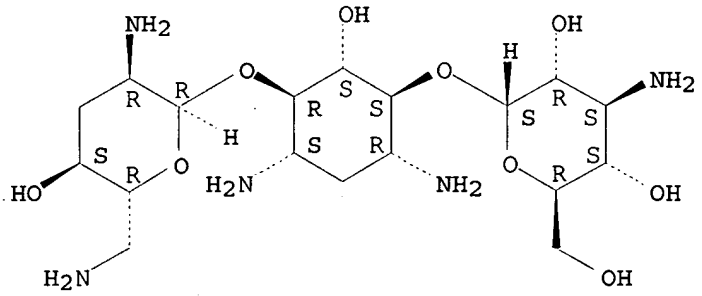
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Fluorescence polarization immunoassays of the aminoglycoside antibiotics gentamicin [1403-66-3], tobramycin (I) [32986-56-4], and amikacin (II) [37517-28-5] in plasma and serum are described and shown to be clin. useful. The aminoglycoside tracers were prepared by reacting the parent compds. with 5-[(4,6-dichlorotriazin-2-yl)-amino]fluorescein. Antisera specific for the compds. were raised in rabbits by conventional procedures. Tracer, sample, and diluted antiserum are combined and, after a 15-min incubation at ambient temperature, the polarization of the fluorescence of the tracer is determined in a specially designed fluorometer. The assays are designed to given accurate trough (i.e., min. during therapy) values and to be free of matrix effects. Severely icteric samples may interfere, but this can be overcome by blank subtraction. The performance of the assays with clin. specimens compared favorably with that of some com. available assays.

IT 32986-56-4 37517-28-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood by fluorescence polarization immunoassay)

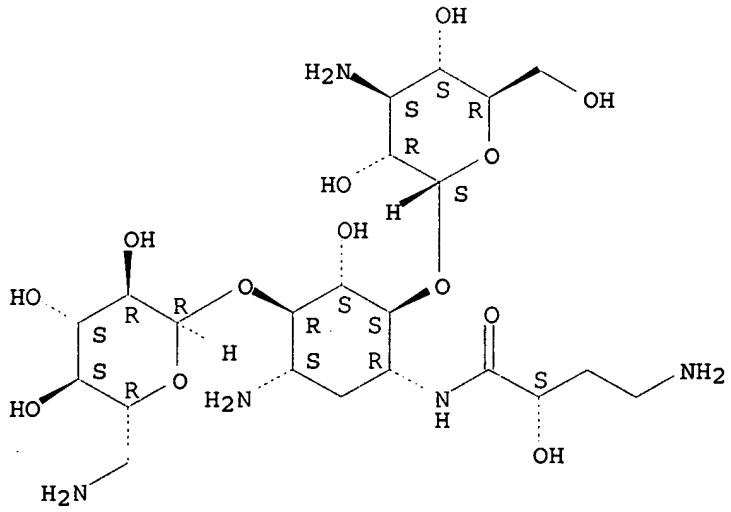
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

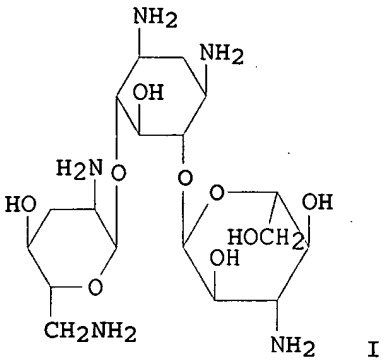


RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:80597 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:80597
TITLE: Radioimmunoassay for serum tobramycin levels using iodine-125-labeled tobramycin
AUTHOR(S): Casley, D. J.; Atkins, R. C.; Murphy, G. F.; Johnston, C. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Monash Univ., Melbourne, Australia
SOURCE: Pathology (1978), 10(4), 307-15
CODEN: PTLGAX; ISSN: 0031-3025
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



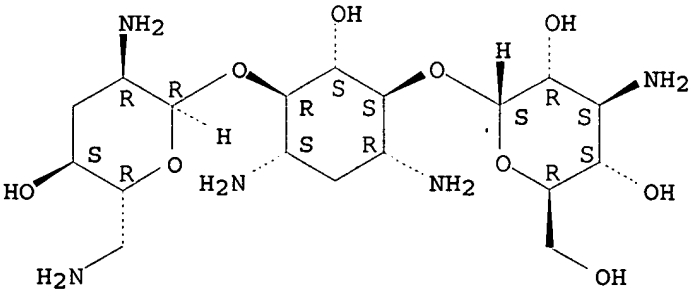
I

AB A radioimmunoassay is described for the measurement of tobramycin (I) [32986-56-4] in serum or plasma. The technique has advantages over other assay techniques with regard to precision, specificity, sensitivity and rapidity. The radioimmunoassay uses a tracer labeled with 125I. The iodination technique is simple and gives tracer in high yield, at high sp. activity and with complete immunol. identity to unlabeled I. There is a significant correlation between the results obtained by this radioimmunoassay and by the disk-plate assay. Such knowledge of serum levels of I is useful to the clinician in regulating drug dosage to obtain an optimum therapeutic effect, and yet avoids toxic serum levels.

IT 32986-56-4
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood serum, by radioimmunoassay)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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          21448 LABELS
          74389 LABEL
                  (LABEL OR LABELS)
L6            1 L4 AND LABEL

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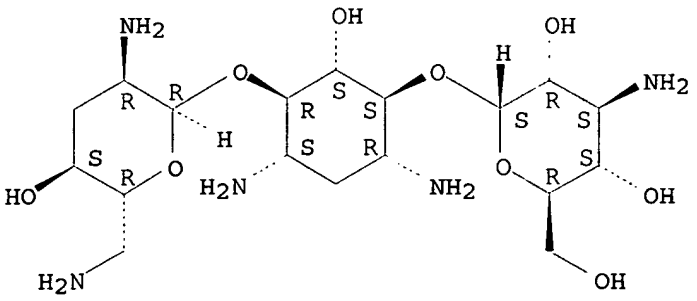
L6   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:411720  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:126859
TITLE:                    Tobramycin as a pharmacologic tracer to
                          compare airway deposition from nebulizers
AUTHOR(S):                Asmus, Michael J.; Stewart, Barbara A.; Milavetz,
                          Gary; Teresi, Mary E.; Han, Seung-Ho; Wang, Deli;
                          Ahrens, Richard C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         College of Pharmacy, University of Florida,
                          Gainesville, FL, USA
SOURCE:                   Pharmacotherapy (2002), 22(5), 557-563
                          CODEN: PHPYDQ; ISSN: 0277-0008
PUBLISHER:                Pharmacotherapy Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   To assess the utility of inhaled tobramycin as a pharmacol. tracer
     for comparing lung deposition from a prototypic breath-actuated jet
     nebulizer connected to an electronic pressure sensor designed to
     coordinate nebulization with inspiration with that from a continuously
     operating standard jet nebulizer.  Prospective open-label study.
     University-affiliated research center.  Six healthy adult volunteers.  All
     subjects received inhaled tobramycin 80, 160, and 320 mg from each
     nebulizer during six visits, as well as oral tobramycin 32 mg at a seventh
     visit to confirm the absence of significant gastrointestinal absorption.
     During each visit, urine was collected before drug administration and in
     12-h segments throughout the first 48 h after administration.  Lung
     deposition of tracer after each of the seven treatments was
     quantified by measuring urinary tobramycin excretion over 48 h with use of
     an enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique.  The ratio of tobramycin
     excreted after breath-actuated nebulization to that after standard
     nebulization, normalized for dose, was used to compare lung deposition by
     the two devices.  Urinary excretion of tobramycin was linear and
     proportional to dose for both nebulizers.  For every 1 mg of tobramycin
     that the standard nebulizer deposited into the lungs, the breath-actuated
     nebulizer deposited 1.22 mg (95% confidence interval 1.04-1.43).
     Tobramycin can be used as a pharmacol. tracer for comparison of
     relative airway deposition by nebulizers.
IT   32986-56-4, Tobramycin
     RL: DEV (Device component use); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic
     use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (tobramycin as pharmacol. tracer to compare airway deposition
        from nebulizers)
RN   32986-56-4  CAPLUS
CN   D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-
     [2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-
     deoxy- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
```



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> s l4 and conjugate
         65987 CONJUGATE
         59050 CONJUGATES
        102468 CONJUGATE
                (CONJUGATE OR CONJUGATES)
L7            1 L4 AND CONJUGATE

=> d l7 ibib abs hitstr tot

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:307141  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          132:331676
TITLE:                    Fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (
                          analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex
                          fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding
INVENTOR(S):              Devlin, Robert Francis; Dandliker, Walter Beach;
                          Arrhenius, Peter Olaf Gustaf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Hyperion, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,880,287.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   9
PATENT INFORMATION:
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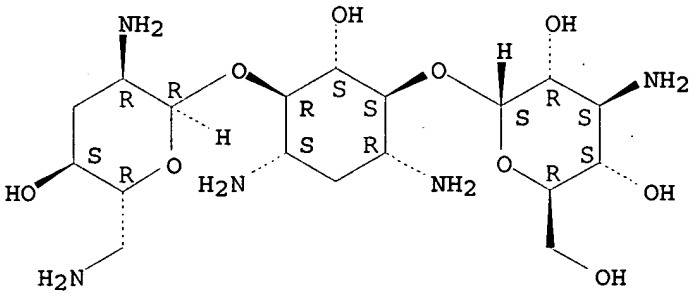
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6060598	A	20000509	US 1997-874820	19970613
US 5403928	A	19950404	US 1991-701449	19910515
ES 2163393	T3	20020201	ES 1991-912121	19910515
US 5641878	A	19970624	US 1994-333603	19941102
US 5677199	A	19971014	US 1994-346098	19941129
US 5880287	A	19990309	US 1995-476544	19950606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1990-523601 B2	19900515
			US 1990-524212 B2	19900515
			US 1991-701449 A3	19910515
			US 1991-701465 B1	19910515
			US 1994-333603 A2	19941102
			US 1994-346098 A2	19941129
			US 1995-476544 A2	19950606

AB Fluorescence immunoassay methods are provided which use fluorescent dyes which are free of aggregation and serum binding. Such immunoassay methods are thus, particularly useful for the assay of biol. fluids, such as serum, plasma, whole blood and urine. The compds. of the invention, whose preparation is described, include silicon complexes with porphyrin derivs. which are linked to an analyte or analog thereof , e.g. a caged dicarboxy silicon phthalocyanine digoxin probe.

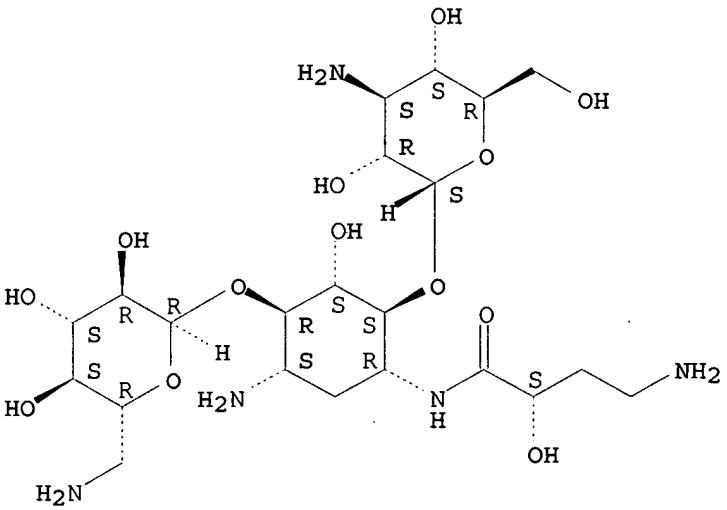
IT 32986-56-4 37517-28-5, Amikacin
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding)
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



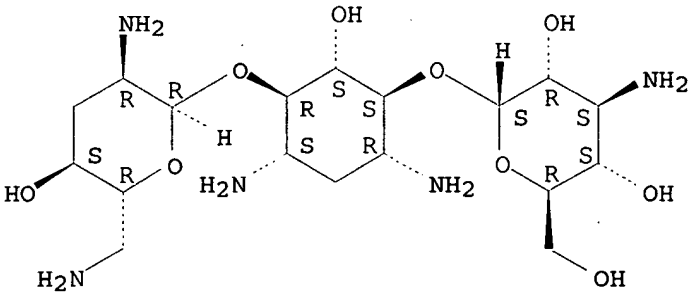
RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



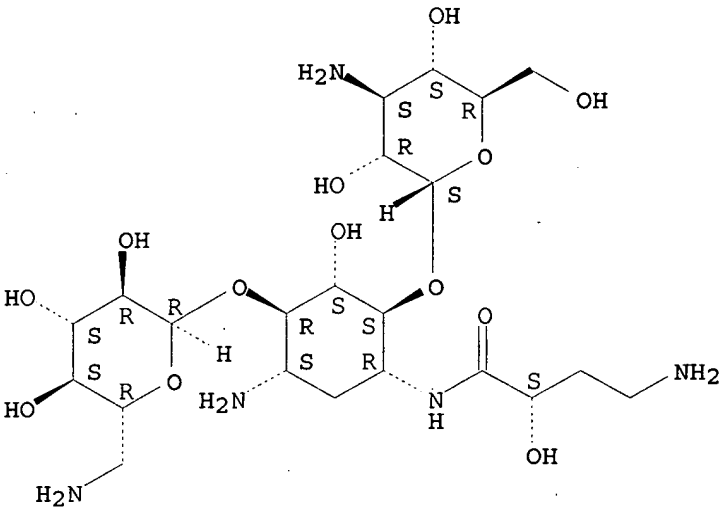
IT 32986-56-4D, Tobramycin, conjugates with porphyrin-silicon complexes 37517-28-5D, Amikacin, conjugates with porphyrin-silicon complexes
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluorescence immunoassays using analyte (analog)-conjugated porphyrin-silicon complex fluorescent dyes free of aggregation and serum binding)
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> s l4 not l5
L8             9 L4 NOT L5

=> s l8 not l6
L9             9 L8 NOT L6

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L10            9 L9 NOT L7

=> d l10 ibib abs hitstr tot

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:564791  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:121657
TITLE:                    Composition for intestinal delivery
INVENTOR(S):              Vandenberg, Grant William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Aqua Solution Inc., Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
```

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2001054514	A1	20010802	WO 2001-CA73		20010125
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2396711	AA	20010802	CA 2001-2396711		20010125
EP 1250056	A1	20021023	EP 2001-902185		20010125
EP 1250056	B1	20060830			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2003520862	T2	20030708	JP 2001-555503		20010125
NZ 520238	A	20040430	NZ 2001-520238		20010125
NO 2002003464	A	20020924	NO 2002-3464		20020719
US 2003118547	A1	20030626	US 2002-181428		20021114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-178318P	P	20000127
			WO 2001-CA73	W	20010125

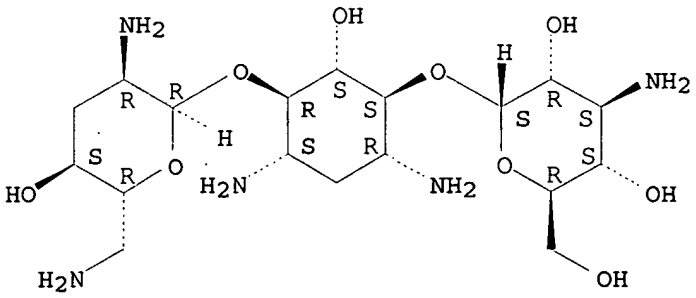
AB The present invention relates to a new composition, use and method for oral administration to a human or an animal of a physiol. active agent comprising neutralizing agents to increase pH in the digestive system to prevent denaturation, inhibitors of digestive enzymes to substantially prevent enzymic digestion, and at least uptake-increasing agents which increases intestinal absorption of a physiol. active agent, a drug and/or a nutrient.

IT 32986-56-4, Tobramycin
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(composition for intestinal delivery of nutrients and drugs)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:392674 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:49510
TITLE: Adsorption removal of lipopolysaccharides, nucleic acids, and microorganisms and antibiotic-immobilized adsorbents therefor
INVENTOR(S): Senzan, Sheizo; Seko, Kazuhiro; Funayama, Masashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11165066	A2	19990622	JP 1997-366128	19971202

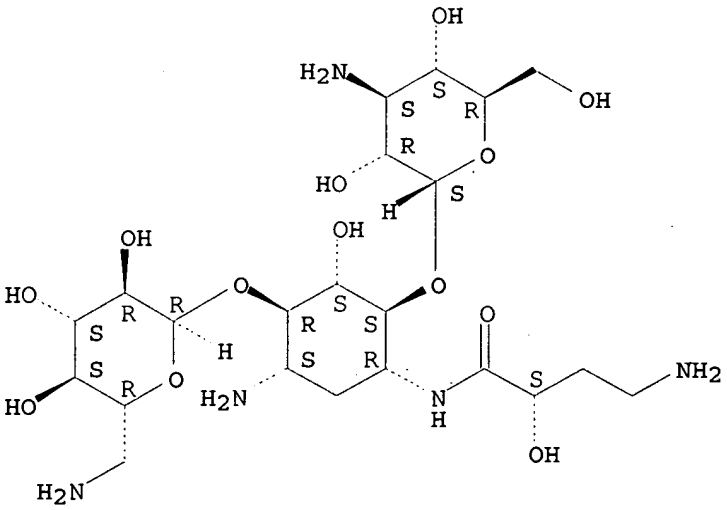
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-366128 19971202

AB Lipopolysaccharides, nucleic acids, and microorganisms are removed from liqs. by contacting the liqs. with the adsorbents and separating the adsorbents from the liqs. The adsorbents comprise insol. carriers, e.g. porous or nonporous hollow-fiber membranes, and antibiotics immobilized thereon. A chitosan hollow-fiber module was treated with a phosphate buffer containing streptomycin for immobilization. An albumin solution containing 0.93 ng/mL Escherichia coli lipopolysaccharides was cycled in the module for 30-120 min. The operation completely removed lipopolysaccharides from the albumin solution

IT 37517-28-5DP, Amikacin, reaction products with cellulose derivs.
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(adsorption removal of lipopolysaccharides, nucleic acids, and microorganisms with adsorbents containing antibiotics immobilized thereon)

RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



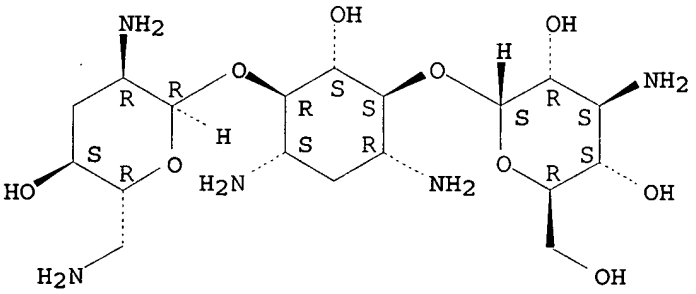
L10 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:289326 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:289326
TITLE: Renal Handling of Tobramycin in the Isolated Perfused Rat Kidney
AUTHOR(S): Aiba, Tetsuya; Itoga, Yoshie; Shimizu, Hiromasa;

Tanigawara, Yusuke; Hori, Ryohei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacy, Kyoto University Hospital, Kyoto, 606-01, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1994), 83(5), 723-6
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The renal handling of tobramycin (TOB), an aminoglycoside antibiotic, was studied using a single-pass isolated perfused rat kidney with moment anal. In the bolus administration study at tracer concentration (7.4 μM), 32% of the glomerular-filtrated TOB remained in the lumen, but no TOB was found in the vein. This ratio of the luminal uptake was reduced in a dose-dependent manner. Other aminoglycosides such as gentamicin inhibited this uptake, but tetraethylammonium and glucosamine had no effect. In addition, under the alkalinuria condition, TOB uptake was decreased to 67% of the control value. This indicated that TOB has mainly been taken into the renal epithelial cells from their luminal site and that this uptake process was saturable and specific for aminoglycosides which have more than one cationic group. The present findings should be helpful in developing a method to reduce the nephrotoxicity of aminoglycosides and to identify their toxicity mechanisms.

IT 32986-56-4, Tobramycin
RL: PROC (Process)
(uptake of, by kidney, toxicity in relation to)
RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L10 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:434405 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:34405
TITLE: Basic study of nephrotoxicity of antibiotics. I. Studies of the effects of antibiotics on nucleic acids and protein metabolism in rat kidneys
AUTHOR(S): Saito, Shinsuke; Ishikawa, Hiromichi; Ohtani, Mikinobu; Kawai, Koji; Miyanaga, Naoto; Koiso, Kenkichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Clin. Med., Univ. Tsukuba, Tsukaba, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Hinyokika Gakkai Zasshi (1990), 81(2), 275-81
CODEN: NGKZA6; ISSN: 0021-5287
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The effects of antibiotics on protein synthesis and nucleic acid metabolism in the kidneys of Wistar rats were studied. Aminoglycoside antibiotics (streptomycin, kanamycin, gentamycin), tetracycline (doxytetracyline), chloramphenicol, and cephems (cephalothin, cephaloridine, ceftezol, latamoxef) were used. These antibiotics were given to the rats for 5

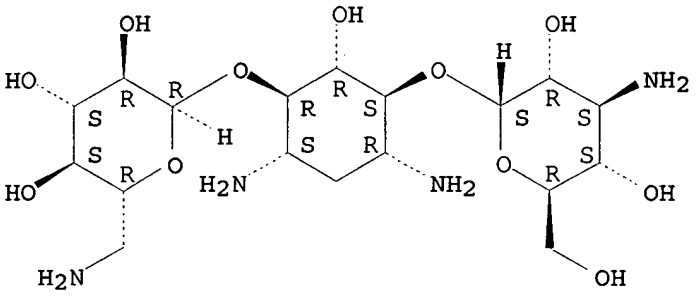
successive days. On the 6th day 14C-6-orotic acid and 14C-1-leucine were administered i.p. Incorporation rates of these tracers into RNA and protein fraction in rat kidney ribosomes (polysomes) were measured. Another experiment was undertaken in vitro by separating the polysome fraction from the rat kidneys. In vitro acellular protein synthesis using these polysomes was established. The effects of antibiotics on the incorporation rates of 14C-1-leucine were examined Marked reduction of incorporation of these tracers into nucleic acid and protein in vivo and in vitro was induced by aminoglycoside antibiotics. Apparently, aminoglycoside antibiotics develop nephrotoxicity by interfering with the metabolism of rRNA and protein.

IT 59-01-8, Kanamycin
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, to kidney, nucleic acid and protein metabolism response in relation to)

RN 59-01-8 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L10 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:229033 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:229033

TITLE: Kinetic experiments with radionuclides concerning the perilymph-blood barrier in a guinea pig model

AUTHOR(S): Jung, W. K.; Gattaz, G.; Schoen, F. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: ENT Dep., Univ. Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (1989), 246(1), 11-19
CODEN: AORLCG; ISSN: 0302-9530

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Two techniques were developed for the direct and continuous measurements of inner ear efflux kinetics for several hour periods. For this purpose, only a tiny amount of radiotracer need be applied directly to the inner ear. Expts. were done on the anesthetized guinea pig as an animal model. In the 1st technique, a colimator-detector system is focused precisely on the cochlea, which had been quickly resealed after application of the radionuclide bolus via 2 small holes in the basal turn of the cochlea. The 2nd technique makes use of a perilymph cycling system, whereby a small outer volume includes a microcuvette with a so-called artificial round window. By this latter cycling technique, perilymph clearance kinetics of all kinds of radiotracers, with the exception of 3H-labeled ones, can be measured. Calcns. from clearance kinetics show that quite small particles with particle wts. ≤100, such as Cl- and K+, as well as urea, glycerol, pyruvate, and lactate, exhibit perilymphatic half-lives varying from 45 to 60 min. These half-life data are plausible in regard to cochlear blood flow measured previously via an independent technique

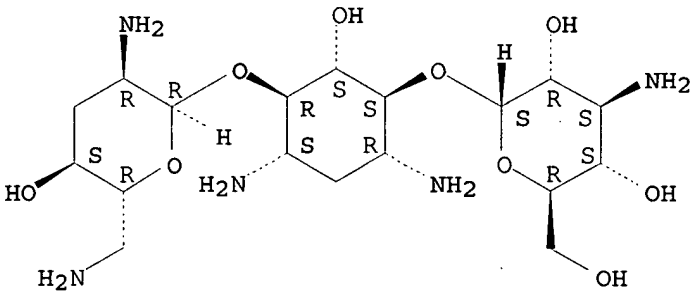
developed by Angelborg, C., et al. (1977). For particle wts. distinctly >100, half-lives increased gradually according to the operation of a perilymph-blood barrier. For a few tracers such a theophylline, NAD, urografin, and biligrafin, individual effects are superimposed, giving rise to rather fast kinetics. In contrast, the ototoxic drugs ethacrynic acid and tobramycin exhibit a certain retardation in their clearance kinetics. Very small nonpolar gaseous particles such as H and Xe show extremely short perilymphatic/cochlear half-lives. The half-life of H is .apprx.4 min, which accounts for a maximum clearance consistent with total cochlear blood flow.

IT 32986-56-4, Tobramycin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(efflux of, across perilymph-blood barrier, kinetics of)

RN 32986-56-4 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[2,6-diamino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-D-ribo-hexopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L10 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:447723 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:47723

TITLE: Radioimmunoassay for amikacin

AUTHOR(S): Lu, Miaoru; Wang, Fumin; Sun, Acheng

CORPORATE SOURCE: Navy Gen. Hosp., PLA, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Yaowu Fenxi Zazhi (1988), 8(2), 76-9
CODEN: YFZADL; ISSN: 0254-1793

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

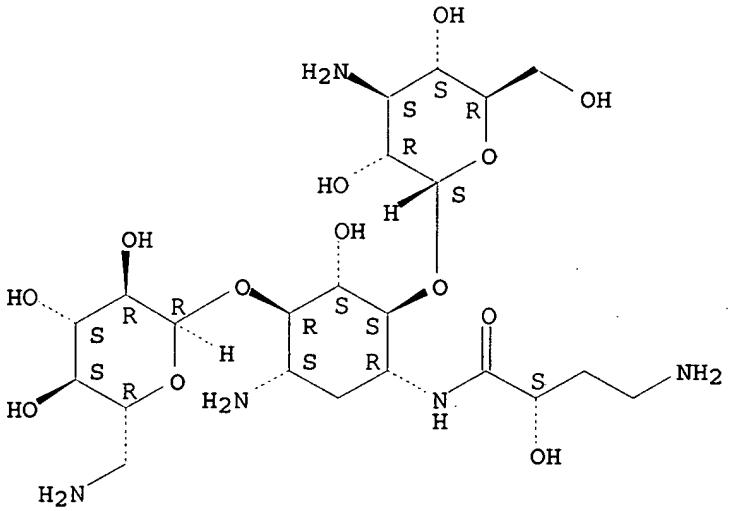
AB A sensitive, specific and simple RIA for amikacin in serum, urine or saliva was established. Highly specific antisera were obtained by immunizing rabbits with amikacin-ovalbumin complex. The cross reaction of one of the antisera with kanamycin was 0.006%. 3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionylamikacin was labeled with 125I by the chloramine T method. Specific activity of the tracer reached 600 μCi/μg. The samples did not need any pretreatment. The assay could be finished in 3 h. The sensitivity of the assay was 1 ng/mL. The average recovery was 96.9%. Within and between-assay relative stds. of deviation were 8.5 and 9.7%, resp.

IT 37517-28-5, Amikacin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(RIA for)

RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS

CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

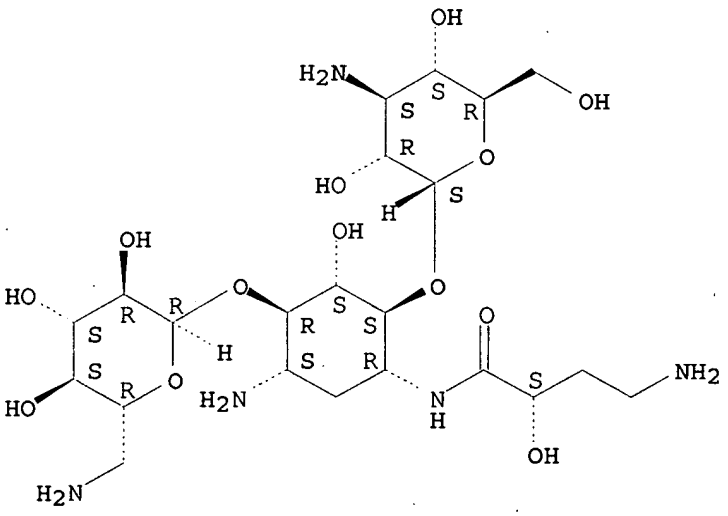


IT 115404-22-3DP, iodine-125 labeled
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 115404-22-3 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-(4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl)-2-deoxy-, 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-oxopropyl deriv., (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

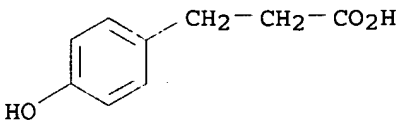
CRN 37517-28-5
CMF C22 H43 N5 O13

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



CM 2

CRN 501-97-3
CMF C9 H10 O3

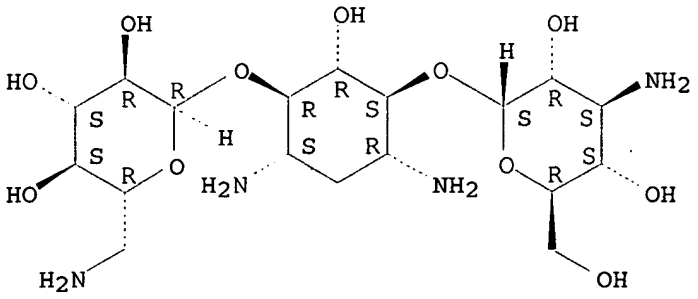


L10 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:594816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:194816
TITLE: Genetic and molecular characterization of plasmids which mediate multiresistance in Shigella
AUTHOR(S): Prieto, Gustavo; Vargas, Jeannette; Martinez, Ada
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Reg. Referencia Bacteriol., Hosp. Univ. Maracaibo, Maracaibo, Venez.
SOURCE: Revista de Microbiologia (1987), 18(2), 184-91
CODEN: RMBGBP; ISSN: 0001-3714
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Portuguese

AB Genetic and mol. characterization of the plasmid mediating resistance in Sigella species was performed. One hundred percent of 203 strains have extrachromosomal multiresistance that involve determinants for sulfonamides, streptomycin, tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, neomycin, ampicillin, carbenicillin and cephalosporins. Ninety-nine percent of the strains showed autotransferable conjugative plasmids responsible for the resistance. The remaining 1% has the plasmid r(Su-St) which is not transferable but capable of mobilization. The multiresistance can be mediated by 1 or ≥2 plasmids, which frequently present themselves as a mixture of conjugative and nonconjugative plasmids that create a polyplasmidial cellular state that provides a double or triple warranty of resistance to sulfonamides, streptomycin, ampicillin, and carbenicillin. The identified conjugative plasmids belong to the incompatibility groups, B, I1, and FII. One ubiquitous plasmid, fi+, is better transfered at 37° than at 28°, does not produce any restriction in the phage-typing scheme of Salmonella typhimurium phage type 36, does not propagate phages μ2 and fd, has s a mol. weight of 46 + 106 daltons, and is compatible with plasmid groups known, but incompatible with each other and with other plasmids having the same characteristics of plasmids isolated from Salmonella serotypes in this environment. These plasmids belong to a new incompatibility group. The resistance determinant Am-Cb can be present in different species or in the same bacterial cell in plasmids of different incompatibility groups, indicating that it has become widespread among Shigella strains. This study is useful as an epidemiol. tracer and should help to understand and follow-up the resistance arising in Sigella species.

IT 59-01-8, Kanamycin
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(plasmid-mediated resistance to, in Shigella, epidemiol. in relation to)
RN 59-01-8 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



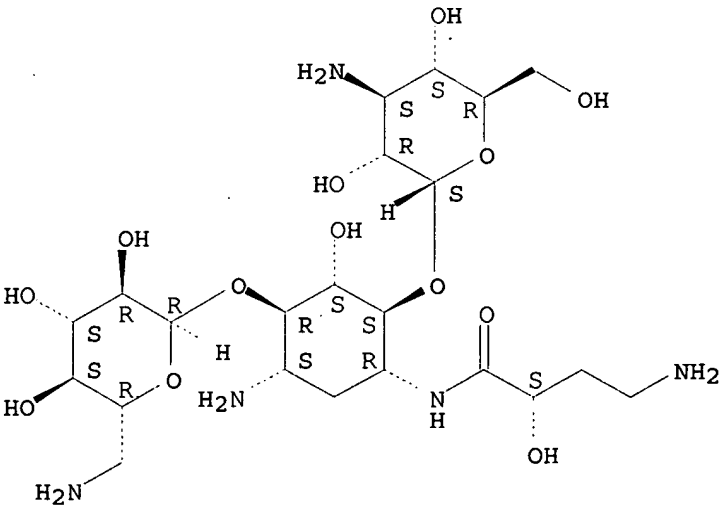
L10 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:534400 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:134400
TITLE: The localization of antibiotics by continuous sucrose gradient density
AUTHOR(S): Fujita, K.; Fujita, H. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Med. Cent. Hosp., Tokyo, 162, Japan
SOURCE: International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, Therapy and Toxicology (1985), 23(6), 288-90
CODEN: IJCPB5; ISSN: 0300-9718
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In rat kidneys homogenized and centrifuged by continuous sucrose gradient d., aminoglycoside and β-lactam antibiotics were localized in the lysosomes, whereas tetracycline was localized in the mitochondria. This study demonstrated a technique for the localization of antibiotics in the subcellular fractions without the use of a radioactive tracer.

IT 37517-28-5
RL: PROC (Process)
(localization of, in kidney subcellular fractions)

RN 37517-28-5 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-N1-[(2S)-4-amino-2-hydroxy-1-oxobutyl]-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



L10 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:215225 CAPLUS

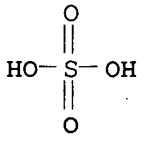
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:215225
TITLE: Use of poisons in determination of microbial manganese binding rates in seawater
AUTHOR(S): Rosson, Reinhardt A.; Tebo, Bradley M.; Nealson, Kenneth H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mar. Sci. Inst., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, 78373, USA
SOURCE: Applied and Environmental Microbiology (1984), 47(4), 740-5
CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A method was developed to determine whether microorganisms mediate the precipitation of Mn(II) in the marine environment. Radioactive 54Mn(II) was used as a tracer to measure the precipitation (binding and oxidation) of Mn(II) [i.e., the 54Mn(II) trapped on 0.2-μm membrane filters] in the presence and absence of biol. poisons. A variety of antibiotics, fixatives, and metabolic inhibitors were tested in laboratory control expts. to select poisons that did not interfere in the chemical of Mn. The poisons were deemed suitable if they did not complex Mn(II) more strongly than the ion-exchange resin Chelex 100, did not interfere in the adsorption of 54Mn(II) onto synthetic MnO2, did not cause desorption of 54Mn(II) which had been preadsorbed onto synthetic MnO2, and did not solubilize synthetic 54MnO2. In addition, several known chelators, reducing agents, and buffers normally added to microbiol. growth media or used in biochem. assays were tested. Most addns. interfered to some extent with Mn chemical However, NaN3 or a mixture of NaN3, penicillin, and tetracycline was shown to be appropriate for use in field studies of 54Mn(II) binding. HCHO [50-00-0] could also be used in short incubations (1-3 h) but was not suitable for longer time course studies. The method was applied to studies of Mn(II) precipitation in Saanich Inlet, British Columbia, Canada. Bacteria were shown to significantly enhance the rate of Mn(II) removal from solution in the Mn-rich particulate layer which occurs just above the O-H2S interface in the water column.

IT 25389-94-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(inhibitor, of microbial precipitation of manganese in seawater)
RN 25389-94-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Streptamine, O-3-amino-3-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→6)-O-[6-amino-6-deoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)]-2-deoxy-, sulfate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

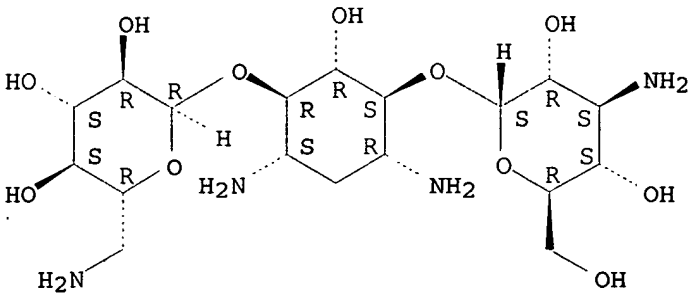
CRN 7664-93-9
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 59-01-8
CMF C18 H36 N4 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



```
=> s aminoglycoside
          9155 AMINOGLYCOSIDE
          4633 AMINOGLYCOSIDES
L11      10673 AMINOGLYCOSIDE
                (AMINOGLYCOSIDE OR AMINOGLYCOSIDES)

=> s l11 and conjugate
         65987 CONJUGATE
         59050 CONJUGATES
        102468 CONJUGATE
                (CONJUGATE OR CONJUGATES)
L12        116 L11 AND CONJUGATE

=> s l12 and label
         61885 LABEL
         21448 LABELS
         74389 LABEL
                (LABEL OR LABELS)
L13          8 L12 AND LABEL

=> d l13 ibib abs hitstr tot

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:564739  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          145:58819
TITLE:                    Labeled transition metal complexes for labeling
                          chemical or biological entities for mass spectrometry
INVENTOR(S):              Lacombe, Marie; Opdam, Franciscus Johannes Marie;
                          Talman, Eduard Gerhard; Veuskens, Jacky Theo Maria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Neth.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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     WO 2006062391          A1    20060615    WO 2005-NL824            20051201
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,
             KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
             SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
             VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
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EP 1669760 A1 20060614 EP 2004-78328 20041208

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-78328 A 20041208

AB The invention relates to a labeled transition metal complex comprising a transition metal atom, a reactive moiety for allowing a chemical or biol. entity to become attached to the transition metal atom, an inert tridentate moiety as a stabilizing bridge, and a marker. The invention also relates to a labeled chemical or biol. entity comprising a chemical or biol. entity which is attached to said labeled transition metal complex, to the use of said complex for creating a defined shift in the mol. mass of said entity in order to facilitate mass spectrometric anal. of said entity, to methods for rendering chemical or biol. entities distinguishable by mass spectrometry as well as to methods for mass spectrometric anal. of the chemical or biol. entities. In addition, the present invention also relates to a set of at least two of said transition metal complexes of different mol. mass, to transition metal complexes comprising different stable isotopes, to chemical or biol. entities obtained by a method of the invention and to a kit of parts supporting the use and/or methods of the invention. 4'-Aminopentyl ether-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine (APET), prepared from 5-aminopentanol and 4'-chloro-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine, was coupled with EZ-link-LC-biotin succinimidyl ester and complexed with K2PtCl4. The complex was used to label proteins and DNA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:42295 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:72315

TITLE: Evaluation on the use of β-lactamase and Aminoglycoside modifying enzyme gene sequences as markers for the early detection of antibiotic resistance profile of Pseudomonas aeruginosa

AUTHOR(S): Doss, Victor A.; Parvathi, S.; Raju, B. Appala; Devi, N. Abitha

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, India

SOURCE: Disease Markers (2004), 20(6), 317-323

CODEN: DMARD3; ISSN: 0278-0240

PUBLISHER: IOS Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

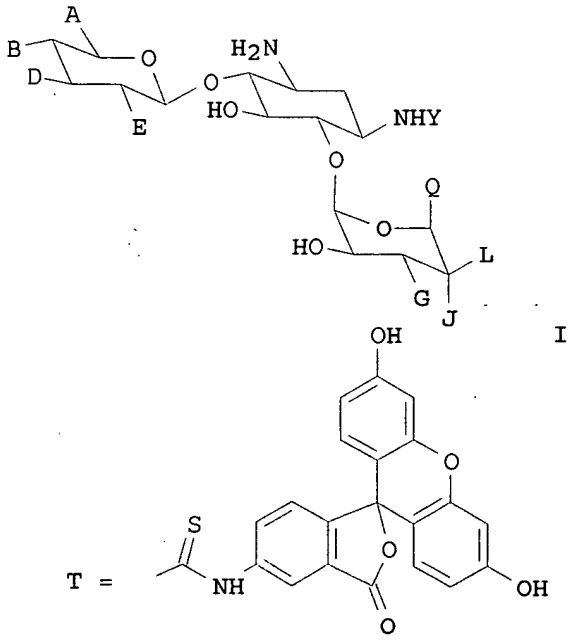
AB Pseudomonas aeruginosa is one of the major causes of infections including the hospital acquired (Nosocomial) infections. Detection of them and their antibiotic resistance profile by conventional method takes about three days. Recently, DNA based diagnostic methods are being used for the identification of the pathogens. Hence we have tested a rapid and sensitive method using DNA sequences as markers for detecting the presence of three genes coding for the enzymes that inactivate the two most commonly used Anti-pseudomonadal drugs such as β-lactam antibiotics (Penicillin, and its derivs.) and Aminoglycosides such as Gentamicin, Tobramycin, Amikacin, Streptomycin. The internal region of these genes were used for designing and synthesizing primers and these primers were used in Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to screen for the presence of these genes in the clin. isolates and to label them non-radioactively with Biotin. They in turn were used to detect the presence of the antibiotic resistance genes in the clin. isolates by hybridization. The specificity (ratio of pos. results obtained in both methods) and the sensitivity (the min. amount of sample DNA and the labeled probe required for the tests) were evaluated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:241989 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:255455
TITLE: Preparation of site-specific aminoglycoside derivatives and their use in immunodiagnostic assays
INVENTOR(S): Ghoshal, Mitali; Salamone, Salvatore J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roche Diagnostics Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 49 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003060430	A1	20030327	US 2001-920402	20010731
US 6653456	B2	20031125		
US 2004138425	A1	20040715	US 2003-624822	20030722
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-920402	A3 20010731

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:255455
GI



I

AB Aminoglycosides I were prepared and used in immunodiagnostic assays, wherein A is CH2NH2, CHCH3NH2, CHCH3NHCH3; B is H or OH; D is H, OH; E is NH2, OH; G is NH2, NHCH3; J is H, OH; L is H, CH3, OH; Q is H, CH2OH; Y is H, C(O)CH(OH)CH2CH2NH2; includes reacting an aminoglycoside with at least 2 equiv of a divalent metal ion in an aprotic solvent to complex two neighboring amino group and hydroxyl group pairs; reacting the non-complexed amino groups with a protecting reagent to provide protecting groups; removing the divalent metal ion to provide two unprotected amino groups; reacting one of the unprotected amino groups with a reactive substance containing an linker, a carrier, or a label

; and removing the protecting groups. This method can be used to produce novel compds. and reagents. Thus, I (A = CH2NH2, B = D = E = J= OH, G = NH-T, L = H, Q = CH2OH) was prepared and used in immunodiagnostic assays.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:916231 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:395291
TITLE: Development of generic continuous-flow enzyme immunoassay system for analysis of aminoglycosides in serum
AUTHOR(S): Darwish, Ibrahim A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University, Assiut, 71526, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2003), 30(5), 1539-1548
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A simple generic continuous-flow enzyme immunoassay (CFEIA) for anal. of aminoglycosides in serum has been successfully developed. The developed assay employed a specific monoclonal antibody and β-galactosidase (β-GAL) enzyme as label. The assay involves an off-line competitive binding reaction between the analyte and free labeled analyte for the binding sites of the antibody. After equilibrium is reached, the sample was injected into the flow system. The bound antibody complexes with the analyte and the labeled analyte were trapped in a protein G column, while the unbound free labeled analyte was eluted and detected colorimetrically down-stream, after reaction with chlorophenolic red-β-d-galactopyranoside as a substrate for the β-GAL enzyme. The concentration of the analyte in a sample was quantified by its ability to inhibit the binding of the analyte-enzyme conjugate to the antibody, and the signal was directly proportional to the concentration of the analyte in the original sample. The optimum conditions for the developed CFEIA were investigated and applied to the anal. of tobramycin, as a representative example of the aminoglycosides, in serum samples. The detection limit of the assay was 0.06 μg ml-1. The assay showed good precision; the coeffs. of variation were 2.49-4.33 and 3.30-6.82% for intra- and inter-assay precision, resp. Serum matrix constituents and the endogenous compds. did not interfere with the assay. Anal. recovery of spiked tobramycin, in the concentration range between 0.5 and 8.0 μg ml-1, was 101.55±3.14. The assay results correlated well with those obtained by high-performance liquid chromatog. (r=0.991). All the obtained results strongly demonstrate that the developed CFEIA is a suitable method for a rapid and reliable anal. of aminoglycosides in serum.
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:227807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:262405
TITLE: Delivery of phosphoinositide polyphosphates into cells using polyamine complexes
INVENTOR(S): Prestwich, Glenn D.; Ozaki, Shoichiro; Dewald, Daryll B.; Shope, Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Utah Research Foundation, USA; Utah State University
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000018949	A2	20000406	WO 1999-US22594	19990929
WO 2000018949	A3	20000720		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2345532	AA	20000406	CA 1999-2345532	19990929
AU 9965026	A1	20000417	AU 1999-65026	19990929
EP 1119315	A2	20010801	EP 1999-952984	19990929
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1998-102482P	P	19980930
	US 1999-396296	A	19990915
	WO 1999-US22594	W	19990929

AB A method for facilitating delivery of a phosphatidylinositol polyphosphate or derivative thereof into a eukaryotic cell is disclosed. The method includes forming a complex of the phosphatidylinositol polyphosphate or derivative with a polyamine, and then contacting the cell with the complex. Preferred polyamines include aminoglycosides, dendrimeric polyamines, and histones. Compns. of matter for use in the method are also described. A method for screening compds. for min. toxicity to eukaryotic cells and maximum toxicity to bacterial cells is also disclosed. Also disclosed is a method for monitoring calcium flux in a cell. Neomycin trisulfate was reacted with rhodamine B isothiocyanate. When mixed with PtdIns(4,5)P2, neomycin-rhodamine rapidly accumulated in NIH 3T3 cells.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:118522 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	130:306078
TITLE:	RNA-aminoglycoside antibiotic interactions: fluorescence detection of binding and conformational change
AUTHOR(S):	Llano-Sotelo, Beatriz; Chow, Christine S.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Chemistry, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, 48202, USA
SOURCE:	Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (1999), 9(2), 213-216 CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER:	Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB A hammerhead ribozyme has been labeled with a fluorescein reporter dye which enables the nucleic acid to detect binding of small organic compds. such as neomycin. The fluorescent changes are associated with conformational changes in the RNA and can be used to determine the binding modes of the drugs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:105048 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	128:225638
TITLE:	Aminoglycoside antibiotics traffic to the Golgi complex in LLC-PK1 cells
AUTHOR(S):	Sandoval, Ruben; Leiser, Jeff; Molitoris, Bruce A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Renal Epithelial Biology Experimental Laboratories, Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology, Richard L. Roudebush Veterans Adm. Med. Cent.,

Indianapolis, IN, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (1998), 9(2), 167-174
CODEN: JASNEU; ISSN: 1046-6673
PUBLISHER: Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Aminoglycoside antibiotics are known to be internalized via endocytosis and have been associated with subcellular organelle dysfunction; however, the route of intracellular trafficking and their distribution remain largely unknown. To address these questions, a Texas Red conjugate of gentamicin (TRG) was synthesized for dual-labeling expts. with the endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi, and lysosomal markers DiOC6-3, C6-NBD-ceramide, and fluorescent dextrans, resp. Confocal images were overlaid to determine areas of colocalization. Initial characterization studies of the fluorescent gentamicin analog revealed that both internalization and accumulation were inhibited by excess unlabeled gentamicin. Furthermore, the fluorescent gentamicin label was colocalized with unlabeled gentamicin, using immunol. techniques. LLC-PK1 cells were exposed to the fluorescent gentamicin in media containing 1 mg/mL labeled gentamicin for 8 h and then either fixed or chased with gentamicin-free media for an addnl. 16 or 40 h (24 to 48 h total). Studies with fluorescent dextrans revealed rapid intracellular colocalization within the endosomal and lysosomal systems. Neither endoplasmic reticulum nor mitochondrial colocalization could be detected. However, Golgi colocalization was revealed using both confocal and electron microscopic techniques at 8 h of TRG incubation, and continued to be present for an addnl. 40 h. Protein synthetic rates were quantified and revealed decreased synthesis at the 24-h chase mark. These results suggest that TRG can serve as a fluorescent tracer for aminoglycoside trafficking within cells. The fluorescent marker remained associated with vesicular structures at all times and colocalized with the Golgi apparatus It is postulated that this early association of gentamicin with the Golgi complex may be an avenue for delivery of aminoglycosides to other intracellular compartments.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:41505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:41505
TITLE: β-Galactosyl-umbelliferone-labeled aminoglycoside antibiotics and intermediates
INVENTOR(S): Boguslaski, Robert C.; Carrico, Robert J.; Burd, John F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miles Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4226978	A	19801007	US 1978-886094	19780313
CA 1133474	A1	19821012	CA 1979-320897	19790206
US 4279992	A	19810721	US 1979-87819	19791023
US 4331590	A	19820525	US 1980-147339	19800506
US 4404366	A	19830913	US 1981-284137	19810716
CA 1148080	A2	19830614	CA 1982-396228	19820212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1978-886094	A 19780313
			CA 1979-320897	A3 19790206
			US 1979-87819	A3 19791023
			US 1980-147339	A3 19800506

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 94:41505; MARPAT 94:41505

AB The title compds. were prepared for use in improved nonradioisotopic binding assay of the resp. antibiotics in plasma or serum using a novel enzyme substrate label. The assay method features the advantages of involving a cleaving enzyme for which negligible, if any, endogenous activity is found in physiol. fluids such as serum and plasma, and of employing a labeled conjugate wherein the cleavable linkage is very stable under assay conditions in the absence of the enzyme. The usefulness was demonstrated with β-galactosylumbelliferonesisomycino prepared by mixing K β-[7-(3-carboxycoumarinyl)oxy]-D-galactoside [64662-11-9] with sisomycin sulfate [53179-09-2]. The enzyme was Escherichia coli β-galactosidase. The absorbance spectrum showed a maximum at 345 nm. Endogenous enzyme activity of a serum sample and antibody-induced hydrolysis of the cleavable linkage were not a source of potential error, and no background hydrolysis of the labeled conjugate was observed

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	147.14	314.29

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-20.25	-20.25

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